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## BIRTH.

On the 25th August, at 5, Boundary Terrace, Shanghai, the wife of JOHN DARROCH, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On the 24th August, at St. Joseph's Church, Garden Road, Hongkong, by the Rev. Father Spada, WILLIAM PARKER-BARKER, of Shanghai, China, and Southampton, England, to MARGARET HURLEY, adopted daughter of ROBERT C. HURLEY, of Hongkong.

On the 19th August, at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, by the Rev. E. Griffith Evans, (A. NORMAN TERENCE NORMAN, of the Chinese Volunteer Fleet Agency, Singapore, to GLADYS MARGARET, second daughter of R. V. BOWEN, M.S.E., late Assistant Superintendent of Works, P.W.D., S.S.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUE ROAD CL. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 26TH AUGUST, 1903

We have received from H.E. the Governor a copy of an extremely interesting memorandum by him on the result of the treatment of patients in their own houses and in local hospitals during the 1903 epidemic. The memorandum represents the experience gained by an experiment undertaken by His Excellency to ascertain how far it may be possible to enlist the co-operation of the Chinese in the task of fighting plague in Hongkong. Sir HENRY BLAKE points out that the Colony has been scourged by plague for ten years and that the proportion of cases found "dumped" has increased from 25.1 per cent. in 1898 to 32.7 in 1903. The latter lamentable fact he attributes to the dread of the disinfecting process as carried out by the Sanitary Board. Roughly, this process means that on the death of a person from plague a policeman is at once placed in charge of the house, all the inmates being detained until their clothes are disinfected. "This detention," says the memorandum, "may be for twenty-four hours; but in many cases it may be for forty-eight

hours" if the body is removed to the mortuary late in the day. Moreover, in addition to the loss occasioned to the inmates from a day or two's enforced idleness, it seems that the Chinese complain that the disinfecting gang is in the habit of exacting "squeezes" under threat of injuring furniture, etc., which has to be disinfected. This could not be proved, but the idea was prevalent. To allay the feeling, Sir HENRY BLAKE arranged in conjunction with the medical authorities and the Chinese members of the Sanitary Board that in each health district the inhabitants should appoint a *kai-fong* or committee to receive notices of disinfection and in conjunction with the Sanitary Inspector to appraise damages done. Still no appreciable effect was produced as far as the practice of dumping bodies was concerned. Also, rat-traps set in Chinese houses were sprung by the inmates, to prevent the catching of possibly infected rats on their premises. The rat-catchers, it seems, were accused of making undue use of their position to get "squeezes." Not only this, but rats were imported from the villages and even from Canton and Macao in order to gain the bonus offered for them. So in spite of the sanitary machinery the epidemic continued on its usual course. "The question then presented itself," says the memorandum, "whether the passive resistance of the population to disinfection might not be overcome and whether, if the Chinese could be brought to realise the necessity for it, their attitude might not be entirely changed." His Excellency determined to make the attempt, and the result was the experiment in the block in Second and Third Streets, which we recently recorded in detail. We need not go into the particulars of this experiment, which must still be fresh in our readers' minds. As will be remembered, one of the most important features observed was the presence of plague bacilli in bugs, spiders, and vermin generally. Sir HENRY BLAKE goes on, in the document before us, to speak of the wide distribution of plague infection in animal food, and continues:—"I have for a considerable time been of opinion that man is himself subject to chronic plague, which may either pass away after a considerable time, or continue dormant over the winter months, retaining activity with the annual movement of Spring, when the curve of the epidemic is almost constant." In June, I directed Inspector GIBLEY to obtain as many specimens of blood as possible, on slivers procured from the Government Bacteriologist. Of these people examined at random, 4.54 per cent were found to be infected with plague, though to all appearance perfectly healthy. If we exclude all the well-to-do, and take the working coolie population alone, they probably number 180,000, and assuming the same average amount of infection, there are among that class alone 8,172 persons at present infected in Hongkong. If this can be substantiated, it is indeed an astonishing fact to contemplate. Sir HENRY BLAKE says, in conclusion to his memorandum:—"The problem before us is, then, not simply the prevention of introduction of plague from without, but a precaution taken singly that, considering the wide infection of the city must be futile, but the elimination of the media of infection in our midst and the building up of the power of resistance to plague invasion by improvement in the general health of the population that may result from improved sanitary conditions. The first can only be accomplished by constant, unremitting attention to cleanliness of person, furniture, and premises, and to be effectual it is of cardinal importance that the co-operation of the people be secured. With proper facilities afforded, I am of opinion that while in Hongkong, as elsewhere, the residuum might be difficult to deal with at first, the difficulties are not insurmountable, and practical co-operation might be secured by eliciting the sympathies and services of the large class of respectable Chinese in a determined effort to combat the recurring epidemic, the evils of which they fully realise. Beyond the eluding of premises there is no way by which a large number of Chinese tenement houses can be made sanitary. Each floor of these houses is a tunnel thirteen feet wide, nine feet high and of varying length, from thirty to sixty feet, with a window in front, and year into a large number of these floors direct sunlight never enters, and in the centre even diffused light is practically absent. When to these conditions is added a surface population so dense as it is in our congested districts—being in one district over 900 persons to the acre—it will be recognised that a population so circumstanced must necessarily be deficient in vitality. The only remedy for this is the reconstruction of Chinese tenement houses on improved plans, and the rigid observance of the provisions of the

Public Health and Buildings Ordinance in relation to overcrowding. The removal of houses will be very costly and will necessarily be a slow process, but it must be faced if we desire to prevent the devitalising of the working population to such a point that they fall ready victims to the invasion of every passing disease. There is little that could be added to this. It is satisfactory to see that the head of the local administration recognises the greatness of the task before the Colony; but we are not so sanguine as he is as to the chances of effective Chinese co-operation in the crusade against plague. Of the goodwill of the better-class Chinese there is no doubt; but they are unfortunately a very small minority.

No cases of plague were reported during the 24 hours ended at noon yesterday.

The German Mail of the 22nd ult. was delivered in London on the 24th inst.

Rear Admiral the Hon. A. G. Curzon Howe, C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., is a passenger by the P. & O. s.s. *Balaarat*, due on Thursday. He comes out as second in command of the China Squadron.

The *Echo de Chine* learns of the death, at Louky from sunstroke of M. Albert Lun. Some years ago the deceased was engaged as professor of French at the Nankin College and later entered the Chinese postal service.

No further appointments or promotions are to be given, it is said by the P. & T. Times, to men from Canton, Fokien, and Kiangsi, as these provinces are furnishing the anti-plague movement, and a close watch is to be kept in all these districts.

Lieutenant von Saltmann, of the German Army, reached Constantinople on the 16th ult., after riding through China and across the Pamirs and Turkistan. He left Tientsin on the 2nd January. We noted his arrival in Khabarska some time ago.

An officer of the *Santa Maria*, which arrived at Shanghai last week from Newchwang, stated that the manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha at Newchwang has received instructions from Tokyo to be ready to close the office at a minute's notice. It is therefore believed at Newchwang that the relations between Russia and Japan are fast growing critical.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. yesterday morning launched from their yard at Hokan the iron towing-barge *Bremerhaven*, built for Bangkok owners, this being the second of four vessels for the same owners. They also launched a small craft to be used in their harbor business, the launch as she left the ways being christened the *Nancy* by Mrs. E. O. Murphy.

H.M.S. *Welpole*, with Sir Ernest Satow on board, arrived at Weihaiwei early on the 16th inst., but almost before she was moored a typhoon broke over the harbour, and for some time it was impossible to land. After some time, however, Admiral Bridgman succeeded in getting on board and taking Sir Ernest to the flagship *Gloria*, where a salute was fired in his honour. Sir Ernest spent Monday at Weihaiwei, and left on the 18th in the *Atterbury* for Chingwangtao.

A Nanking despatch, says the N.C. Daily News, reports that Viceroy Wei Kuang-tao of that city, in obedience to special commands of the Throne and in response to an application for reinforcements from Viceroy Tsia (Shun) has detailed a force of seven thousand five hundred men, all armed with modern weapons of precision, to proceed south to Kwangsi. Of this number 4,000 are to go by the sea route from Nanking to Canton, and then via West river to Wuchow and Hanchow while the balance will proceed to Yochow, Hunan province, going down south river, in order to prevent, if possible, any further incursions into Hunan province from the Kwangsi borders.

The killing of Shon Yu Chi, or Shon Chin as he called himself here, writes the *Mercury* Peking correspondent, caused more excitement and furor than the late Russian-Japanese war. His appeal to the native and foreign journalists to publish his wrongs in all the continents was not in vain. The Western newspapers must be full of his martyrdom if we may judge by the interest manifested by the correspondents, his colleagues. The Legations here—most of them naturally leaned to the side of the Chinese Government, being pledged by the theory of present relations to do so, whatever occurs. They are up against it rather pitifully in such cases, and strenuously wedded to the idea of promoting their own plans to the exclusion of other peoples' affairs, to they ever so pressing.

The N.C. Daily News writes:—Yong-ampho, or, as it is locally called, Yompaop, commands the southern entrance to the Yalu, and here the Russians, as we have already announced, are proceeding with the construction of a fortified harbour. They bought the necessary land for a Settlement from the Korean owners. The Japanese Minister at Seoul objected, and Mr. Pavloff persuaded the Korean Government to resume the land and lease it to Russia, the nominal lessee being the Russian Timber Felling Company, whose original concession was extended from the Emperor of Korea at the time in 1896 when he was a refugee in the Russian Legation at Seoul. The agreement, it is stated, was signed on the 23rd of July, between Cho Se-yeo, the Korean official despatched to Yong-ampho for the purpose and the representative of the Russian Company.

The railway line between Tsiping and Kuala Lumpur, F.M.S., has been opened for passenger traffic, and the capitals of Perak and Selangor are now joined by rail.

Fighting in Achin continues briskly, though we do not hear much about it up here. From a Rotterdam paper it appears that a Lieutenant and four men were killed in an attack on a fortified village last month, the Achinese losing thirty-six killed.

The Legislative Council at Cape Town unanimously adopted a motion on the 21st ult. strongly disapproving of the importation of Asiatics as prejudicial to the interest of all classes of people in South Africa. The Attorney-General heartily supported the motion. The speakers urged that the English and Dutch should combine to prevent Chinese immigration.

The London correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* telegraphed on the 9th inst. that the *Daily Mail* announces that the permanent officials of the Treasury and of the Board of Trade have as the result of an enquiry, unanimously advised against Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals, and the *Daily Mail* opines that their decision will have the greatest influence in determining Mr. Balfour's attitude.

The Singapore bacteriologist has been conducting a systematic examination of mosquitoes. He has already examined about 3,000 mosquitoes from different parts of the town and of neighbouring islands. Amongst these he only found 40 anophelae. A large number of wells have been closed and pools and marshy ground filled in. As far as the protective measures recommended by the Tropical School of Medicine were concerned, the President of the Municipal Commission stated the other day, they must be left to the public.

The *Vossische Zeitung* publishes statistics for the purpose of showing the decrease of British imports into Germany, and the increase of German exports to Great Britain. In 1899 the value of British imports into Germany was m. 621,000,000, and of German exports to Great Britain m. 640,000,000, whereas in 1902 the value of British imports into Germany was m. 610,600,000, and the German exports to Great Britain amounted to m. 965,500,000, or an excess over British imports of m. 354,900,000. While the value of British imports into Germany for the past decade has decreased by m. 10,400,000, the German exports have increased by m. 325,500,000, or 50 per cent.

The *Straits Times* of the 17th inst. says:—"It is with the sincerest regret that the people of the Straits, both here and at home, will hear of the death of Mr. A. W. S. O'Sullivan, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, who expired suddenly at his residence this forenoon. The case is all the more deplorable as having occurred practically on the eve of Mr. O'Sullivan's departure to accept the Colonial Secretaryship of the island of Trinidad, where it was expected, his admirable administrative abilities would very probably evolve some definite sequel of order out of the chaos which chronically reigns there supreme." Mr. O'Sullivan had been identified with the Government of the Straits Settlements for nearly twenty years. He left a widow.

Lieut. L. C. Prior, who was concerned in the Cape "ragging" case, has resigned his commission. It was not, however, in connection with that disgraceful affair that he did so, but because of his assault on a solicitor's clerk, which we noted the other day. The *Naval & Military Record*, after commenting on Prior's resignation, says:—"Another unpleasant sequel to the 'ragging' trial is the prompt promotion of Capt. Williams to the rank of major. It is true that all the officers concerned were acquitted by court-martial, and we have explained why that finding was technically regular. But it is not too much to say that public opinion is outraged by the action of the authorities in at once promoting an officer connected with the 'ragging' case. It was said after the court-martial that the authorities would find means to express their disapproval of the conduct of the seven officers, and such was the general opinion. Yet, on what ground could any of these officers have been passed over? They have been acquitted, and, there, from the military standpoint, the matter ends.

Dr. Morrison thus describes to the *Times*, in a despatch of the 23rd ult., the situation of three towns whose names have become very familiar of late—On the Chinese side of the mouth of the Yalu is the Talington, with 5,000 inhabitants, the head station for the collection of the *lekin* duties on timber. From the anchorage to the shore it is a distance of four miles by a narrow channel, or rather ditch, which is dry at low water. This is the port which America desires China to open to foreign trade. Thirty miles up stream is the more important port of Antung-hsien, with 7,000 inhabitants, near the terminus of the road from Liaoyang. Russian troops are in military occupation of Antung-hsien. They pay nothing for quarters, and requisition carts and fodder, compelling the magistrato to provide them at arbitrary prices. The number of Russians varies. There are usually 200, but their numbers can quickly be increased, as only eight marches away is an important military station on the Manchurian railway. Ten miles distant from Antung-hsien, on the Korean side, is Wiju. This port England recently endeavored to induce Korea to open to foreign trade, but the Russian Minister at Seoul successfully opposed it. The incident, which is somewhat ominous and is suggestive of a possible extension of Russian intrusion on the Yalu, causes much misgiving in the Far East. People ask why Russia, unless she is conscious of superior power, should enter on a course of action which is essentially provocative.

It is reported from Tientsin that Mr. Wynne, retired from the management of the Chinese Engineering and Mining Company either in October or December next.

Kuling, that popular health resort, has, according to a census taken on the 5th inst., a population of 663 Europeans, largely missionaries we presume. The nationalities were:—British residents, male and female, 354; American, 252; Swedish, 32; German, 10; Norwegian, 9; French, 7; Belgian, 5; Finns, 5; Swiss, 4; Austrian, 3; Russian, 2. Total, 663.

Two of the recently escaped convicts at Shanghai, by name Langford and Ward, were sent to the United States in charge of a deputy-marshal on the *Hongkong Maru*, to complete their sentences in San Quention Prison. Natalie Nalis, a Filipino undergoing a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment for murder, was sent by the same steamer to complete his sentence at San Quention.

The s.s. *Manchuria*, belonging to the East Asiatic Line, reached Port Said last month from Vladivostok and Chinese ports with a general cargo and about twenty Russian and German passengers. Shortly after her arrival a fire was discovered in the reserve hatch, in which were stowed bales of tobacco and a great deal of opium. The steamer was taken in tow and brought into a dock isolated from the rest of the ships, and futile attempts were made to extinguish the fire. Soon after midnight the whole ship, with the exception of the forward part, was ablaze. Although the ship was filled with water, the depth of the dock did not allow of her being completely sunk, so that the upper part of the ship was above the water level, and the fire raged fiercely for more than a day. The passengers were all safely landed.

The *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna publishes an account of disturbances which recently broke out among the political prisoners detained in the St. Petersburg House of Preliminary Detention. The disturbances were caused by the incarceration in the "black hole" of prisoners who had appealed a revolutionary declaration made by one of their number. With the object of liberating these, unfortunately from their confinement in damp and darkness the rest of the prisoners refused all food for several days. Soldiers were called in and were quartered in the cells of the rebellious prisoners, whom they saluted with fistfuls. The Grand Duke Vladimir, chief of the St. Petersburg military district, appeared in the prison and ordered the immediate withdrawal of the soldiers. After an enquiry, the prisoners were liberated from the "black hole." Similar disorders occurred in the Viborg prison, where 20 prisoners, mostly students, were maltreated, fettered, and thrown into underground dens.

It will be remembered, says a home paper, that some months ago there was a report that Admiral Marchal, commanding the French squadron in the Far East, was about to return to France as a result of certain discussions. This information was contradicted by an official at the time, it being stated that the Minister of Marine was not aware of any difficulty having arisen. The conflict, however, did exist, and arose out of the actions of Lieutenant Hornet, of the gunboat *Oryx*, as the result of certain operations he had carried out on the Upper Yangtze and its tributaries, which were disapproved of by the Government. The correspondence between the Minister and the Admiral became more acute concerning that incident, and it is said that the Admiral replied with too great warmth to the ministerial observations. To day the recall of Admiral Marchal is no longer in doubt. He has been instructed to hand over command to Rear Admiral Le Dô and will be shortly replaced by Vice-Admiral Bayle, who will now take charge of the French Far Eastern Squadron for two years. Vice-Admiral Marchal took charge of the squadron in May last year, and in the ordinary course of events would have held the command till May, 1904.

## AFGHAN AFFAIRS.

A despatch dated Allahabad, August 6, says:—"The Afghan Governor of Tash Kurgan reported to Kabul the other day that he had come upon a kind of 300 rifles of European manufacture in a neighbouring town of Ghazni-nikah. The house in question belongs to a highly respectable and well-to-do merchant, so that the discovery has caused some sensation. The merchant's explanation, however, is that they were a parcel of arms he had acquired from Ishak Khan's people when they were on their hasty flight to Samarkand. He had always meant to give them up to Government, but was too much afraid of the late Amir and his suspicious character to mention the matter. The probability is that he is speaking the truth and the discovery does not signify any recent import of arms from the other side of the frontier.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—"The shallow depression has moved NW. into the N. part of the Formosa Channel. The barometer has risen slightly over Formosa and the E. coast of China, fallen a little over the S. coast and the Philippines. The shallow depression, lying over the N. part of the Formosa Channel last night, has filled up. Pressure is high over S.W. Japan, and relatively low over the middle part of the China Sea, and the Pacific to the E. of N. Luzon. Moderate S.E. and E. winds in the Formosa Channel, and over the N. part of the China Sea. Forecast:—Variable or E. winds, light; fair.

## TELEGRAMS.

## REUTER'S SERVICE.

**THE "AMERICA" CUP RACE.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
The *Reliance* won by seven minutes after deducting time allowance. The weather was splendid, with a fifteen-knot breeze; the course fifteen miles to windward and back. The *Shamrock* started four seconds ahead, but, after eighty minutes of close racing, the *Reliance* passed her, turning the outer mark three minutes ahead and steadily increasing her lead on the run home.

**SENTENCE ON THE HUMBERTS.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
Madame Humbert and her husband have been sentenced to five years' solitary confinement.

**THE BALKAN TROUBLES.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
Bulgarian and Greek subjects residing in Romania have received orders from their respective Governments to return to their homes for mobilisation without delay.

**RUSSIA AND TURKEY.**  
LONDON, 23rd August.  
The Sultan has ordered immediate compliance with all Russia's demands, and the Russian squadron at Inada Bay has been ordered to return to Sevastopol.

## SANITARY INSTITUTE BRANCH FOR HONGKONG.

**PRELIMINARY MEETING.**  
In the Sanitary Board Room yesterday afternoon a meeting was held for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming a branch of the Sanitary Institute in Hongkong. Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, P.C.M.O., was called to the chair, and others present were Hon. Wei Yau, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Dr. Barnett, Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C., Deputy Inspector-General W. B. Drew, R.N., Major Dopping Hepenstall, R.E.; Captain E. C. L. Fitzwilliams, A.S.C.; Mr. A. Gibson, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Dr. M. J. M. Mr. Lau Cha Pak, Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. A. Ramjohn, Mr. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. D. Jaffe, Mr. H. T. Jackson, Dr. Drew, Mr. Leigh, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. A. H. Ough, Mr. E. M. Hazledine, Mr. F. Brown, and Mr. A. Carter.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson having explained the object of the meeting, the proposal to form a branch of the Sanitary Institute was unanimously approved. It was agreed to have two lectures a week, beginning in October in the Board Room, the lectures to be by Mr. F. Brown, Dr. Pearce, Mr. A. H. Ough, Mr. D. Jaffe, Mr. J. J. Argy, Dr. Hunter, Mr. A. Gibson, and Captain Fitzwilliams, A.S.C. It was also decided to ask Mr. G. G. Fisher and Mr. J. Orange to give lectures.

It was further agreed that two examinations should be held—one for sanitary inspectors and an advanced examination in practical sanitary science. The Board of Examiners was appointed as follows:—Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Hon. W. Chatham, Hon. H. E. P. Lock, K.C., Mr. J. Orange, Mr. D. Macdonald, Colonel Webb, Mr. H. H. King, Captain Fitzwilliams, and Mr. A. H. Ough.

Dr. Barnett was appointed secretary and Mr. A. Carter assistant secretary. A sub-committee, consisting of Hon. Dr. Atkinson, Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. A. H. Ough and the secretary, was elected to make further arrangements.

This was all the business.

## M. DE PLEHVE AND THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

The massacre of the Jews at Kishineff seems, apart from its inhumanity, so absolutely impolitic that it is difficult to understand why it was encouraged by at least some members of the Russian Government. Any explanation, therefore, is interesting, and not least that which M. de Plehve is reported to have employed when discussing the matter with representatives of the Jewish community. These were M. L. Goldenstein, Grünberg, and Koeni, who spoke on behalf of the Jews, traders and merchants of Odessa. M. de Plehve said that he was not at all an enemy of the Jews. On the contrary, he would be glad to help them in their distress. "But," he added, "your young men, during the last 20 years, have abandoned your Church and your family guidance. Your young men most erroneously believe that Russia is a decaying organism which can easily be destroyed. Let them know that this is a profound error. Russia is a youthful and valiant organism. If at times we experience some unpleasantness, such as, for example, the difficulties caused by workmen's leagues in the south and south-west, these are but temporary obstacles which we hope soon to overcome." Then, after some further remarks, M. de Plehve concluded with menacing words to the following effect:—"If we find that the anti-Government movement among the Jews does not cease, of that it does not become weaker, we shall not hesitate to adopt the most extreme measures. We shall then be obliged to get rid of you. For that purpose we shall, on the one hand, facilitate your emigration. On the other hand, we will exclude the Jews from all our schools and render their lives in Russia impossible."



## A SANITARY EXPERIMENT.

STATEMENT BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday afternoon, in the Legislative Council Chamber, H. E. the Governor met the members of the Sanitary Board for the purpose of submitting a statement as to the results of the recent administration of the experimental blocks of houses in Second and Third Streets. Those present were:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer; Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works; Dr. W. W. Pearce, Acting Medical Registrar-General; Mr. C. McI. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Captain F. W. Lyons, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C.; Mr. B. A. Hewitt, Mr. Fung Wa Chan, Mr. Lan Cha Pak, and Mr. Rumliah. The Hon. F. H. May, Colonial Secretary, also attended.

Addressing the meeting, His Excellency said he had deferred it until he had first prepared a memorandum which these present had received giving an account of the experiment that, with the permission of the Sanitary Board he entered upon. That experiment, he assumed, had not been undertaken from mere curiosity, but from an anxious desire to investigate into this scourge of plague, whose annual recurrence carried away so many valuable lives and inflicted such injury upon the business of the Colony. He ventured to enter upon that experiment because he felt that as a layman he might dare to attempt that from which professional men would probably shrink. For over ten years now plague had swept over the Colony annually, like a typhoon, sweeping away thousands in its path, and before its ravages sanitary precautions and medical science had alike been ineffectual. As regarded the memorandum, His Excellency proceeded, he might therein have said something that perhaps some of those present thought would have been better left unsaid, but he was of opinion in framing it that it would be better both for the public and for them that nothing should be omitted which might render more complete or effective any arrangements made for carrying on the business of fighting this epidemic in the future. To begin with, he was quite satisfied that no sanitary arrangements which could be made would ever be efficiently or economically carried out until the co-operation of the people had been secured. Here, as elsewhere, it had been the habit to say that this co-operation of the people was not possible—that it could not be attained. The speaker had been intimately associated with the government of all sorts and conditions of men, from his own mercantile countrymen to the Esquimaux of the Far North of Labrador, the negro of the West Indies, and now the representatives here of the Chinese race, whose civilization had existed for thousands of years longer than ours; and he found that if the people were only approached in a proper spirit, they could be induced to follow the course marked out for them. Human nature was very much the same, in the East as in the West. As Shylock said:—"If you prick me, will I not bleed; if you tickle me, will I not laugh; if you hurt me, will I not cry; if you wrong me, will I not revenge?" In Labrador, the named Esquimaux had been taken possession of by sympathetic action; the Moravian Mission established there had by its exertions transformed these nomadic Esquimaux, who possessed among themselves no elements of higher feeling, into a respectable, law-abiding, trading community. Whilst in the West Indies, continued His Excellency, he remembered that a great scare of cholera occurred in the Bahamas. There all the water was procured from surface wells, which were very dirty. The general idea was that the position was desperate, because the islands were inhabited by a primitive population of negroes. His Excellency got those people together, and asked them to do something for themselves. He explained to them where the danger was and told them what to do to get their wells cleaned and keep them clean. Arrangements to that end were carried out; the wells were cleaned and made perfectly safe, and cholera ceased to exist. In Jamaica, as in most places, the negroes were very improvident; their farming was conducted on very primitive lines, and they had no idea of progress. The negroes were got together, an agricultural society, with small branches, was established, leading local men gave their assistance, and trained men were secured to teach the negroes what they ought to do. Now that agricultural society at Jamaica was the most flourishing institution in the island, the people were improving their methods, and the island was becoming more and more prosperous. In Hongkong, His Excellency said, they had been faced with the same conditions; they were faced to face with a great difficulty, but they entered upon their task with the determination to leave nothing undone that money could accomplish in the effort to try to reduce the ravages that plague was responsible for. That the Colony had not been skimped in the matter of sanitation would be realized when it was stated that in 1897 the expenditure on sanitation was about \$90,000; in 1898, in round numbers, it was \$105,000; and the estimated expenditure for next year was \$431,000. Nobody, therefore, could say that money had been spared or denied on sanitation in Hongkong, but so far as concerned this particular disease, plague, we were just where we were in 1897. The people, however, were now more inclined to extend their help, but there still existed a doubt, a suspicion, a distrust of authority that was not confined to the Chinese alone, but was really found in certain classes in all countries. It was His Excellency's experience in other countries that if the people were approached in the proper spirit and trusted a little way

they would respond, and if the gentlemen present read the memorandum placed before them they would find that in that small area in the Western district handed over to His Excellency, an area picked out as being amongst the worst in the Colony, and inhabited by a very poor class of Chinese, the people did respond, and responded most satisfactorily. He had no hesitation in saying, went on His Excellency, that the co-operation and activity of the *kai-fong* were worthy of any people of their class in any country. It behoved them, it behoved the members of the Sanitary Board as the people in whose hands the carrying out of sanitary measures lay, and it behoved him, who could not divert himself of the responsibility that rested upon the shoulders of every Governor, to look closely after the welfare of the community, to see how far in this coming year they could be in a position to forestall the disease that, as sure as the sun would rise on the morrow, would be upon us next spring. God grant that it might not be so, but he was afraid, His Excellency said, that it would be so. Sections 22 and 23 of the memorandum showed in how many ways plague had been disseminated, and the point that was in his mind—groping in the dark, as he supposed most of our savants were—was that probably it was propagated by insects to a very great extent; and if that was so then to his mind the insects to attack in dealing with the prevention of plague were the insects in the house—the bed-bug and the flea. They were going to spend next year \$30,000 on disinfectants and \$30,000 on coals here. If they could establish tanks for boiling the furniture—the bed-boards—as they had done in the district of which he spoke, and as Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Pearce knew, if they could give the people an opportunity of themselves boiling that primitive furniture, it would be money well expended; and it was a question worth considering whether some of the money that was going to be put into limewashing would not be better expended by providing tanks and boiling water. What they had to aim at was efficiency and economy. They would find from the last report of Dr. Huxley—for whose co-operation he was very grateful all through in this matter—that these bugs in which plague had been found lived in a 3 or 4 per cent. Jays fluid, when totally immersed, for about 15 minutes; and even in the strongest solution for about 50 seconds. In that case they would have to consider whether the process of disinfection by an ordinary coals with a solution of Jays fluid, which might or might not be of that strength, of that furniture, would be so effective as if they got the people themselves to do it and dip the furniture into boiling water. Of course it was a simple matter. There was nothing heroic about it, but it might save money and lives—certainly the former. It was a question also whether the limewashing of a room not open to sunlight and without a fireplace and leaving the walls in a wet condition. He thanked them for the opportunity they had given him of carrying out this experiment. He had already expressed his gratitude to Mr. Fung Wa Chan for the assistance he had afforded him. Then he knew they had been considering the question of local hospitals. Now, the local hospital that he established in Third Street was a very primitive affair, but there was no doubt in his own mind that if local hospitals were established and properly looked after—because he did not pretend to say that this hospital was properly looked after—with all the appliances of a local hospital and all the attendance that the patients required and were able to take—if a few such hospitals were established he hoped, and believed, that they would reduce the dissemination of the people to go to Kennedytown, which, they must remember, had a very ominous name for the ordinary Chinese; and if they could only spread the system of *kai-fong* or street committees they might get from them the same hearty assistance that he gratefully acknowledged he got from the committees of the western district. They would find in the return what was perhaps the only real, trustworthy census that had ever been taken here: every man, woman and child living in every one of those 614 houses appeared in the census; and they had to remember that that had not been done by him or by Inspector Gidley, who had worked for him, but the *kai-fong* worked it out themselves and presented it to them. It showed in the first place what he thought they had not known before—the real proportion of people living in that district and the prevalence of overcrowding from the point of view of public health. Still in considering all the sanitary matters they must not forget that the ultimate result of the new Ordinance must be to double the rent of every floor. He thought he was right in saying that a house which built under the old Ordinance would cost \$2,000 would now cost \$2,500. It would cost 25 per cent. more to build and it would accommodate only three-fifths of the inhabitants. The effect of the new law therefore would be to very largely increase the expenses of house rent to the poor people of the town and increase also the expenses of labour, for labour would bear all the increased expenses in the future. Therefore in carrying out sanitary measures it behoved them for the sake of the people who had to pay the piper to try to obtain co-operation that would give them the same or better results with the saving of a great deal of money. That could only be done by approaching those people with sympathy, and he was sure it would always meet with a response from them, and he saw no reason why it should not be tried. They had a neolanthia in that district, and they might possibly try it in that district. He commended it to them, and again he thanked them for having given him the opportunity of trying this, one of the most interesting experiences he had ever had in his life.

Hon. Dr. ATKINSON said that consideration of the question of establishing tanks all over the City was deferred until the present meeting had been held, but it would be entered into seriously at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Thursday, and the result of the discussion would be communicated to the Government at the earliest moment. Personally, Dr. Atkinson thought the establishment of tanks all over the Colony was rather too big an order almost to commence at once, and he suggested that probably a better scheme would be to introduce it slowly, and in the first instance, to try to get employers of labour—the cotton mills, and so on—to establish tanks of the kind mentioned for their workmen, because, since they had been so useful in the experimental block, and, as they knew, in the coolies' premises of the Go down Company at Kowloon, if they could persuade Jardine's to establish something of the sort at East Point, and very probably the Dock Company and other large employers of labour, it might do something to attain the object in view. As it was the intention of the Government, Dr. Atkinson took it, to build permanent bath-houses all over the Colony, the tanks might be introduced in connection with these bath-houses. Regarding the cost of the undertaking, the monthly upkeep of the tanks used on the experimental block in the west end for three months was \$320 and the initial cost practically \$2,000, and he estimated that the cost of establishing tanks all over the Colony would be something like \$54,000 and the monthly upkeep \$9,000. Although cleanliness was a virtue to be encouraged, personally the speaker thought that disinfection was a more important thing in dealing with plague, and he also thought it did not necessarily follow that because bugs were found in a plague house they disseminated the disease; naturally, if a bug bit a man suffering from the disease, the insect would be expected to become infected. It was not, however, the question whether the bug carried the disease from the end of one epidemic to the commencement of another; he was much interested in His Excellency's experiment and its results. Dr. Atkinson concluded, and he was sure the Sanitary Board would do all it could to further his wishes in the matter.

His Excellency said he did not claim any originality for the idea regarding tanks; he took that idea from an examination of tanks in use by the Godown Company in Kowloon. They were all aware that there was a large house in the Colony that had not had its business interrupted by the loss of coolies from plague. Two years ago the Godown Company established these tanks, and they had not lost a man since. The experiment having already been made by the Indians brought to bear upon other large houses by the Sanitary Board would induce them to follow the admirable example set by the Godown Company in Kowloon.

This was all the business, and the meeting concluded.

## FIRE ON THE "INDRAWADI" AT SINGAPORE.

In Singapore Harbour on the 18th inst. the British steamer *Indrawadi* of the India Line hoisted the signal that she was on fire, and the agents at once communicated with the Tanjong Pagar Dock Co., who sent the tugs *Sunda* and *Bangkok* to the assistance of the burning vessel. The fire, which occurred in the larger of the two after-holds, was first discovered by the second officer. The vessel was working cargo at this hold on the previous day, and as she was to leave for New York on the 18th the cargo-slugs were left in the hold, and as these were needed this morning to work a small quantity of cargo to be put in the fore-hold, the hatch was taken off and the second officer, Mr. Scott, went down to the hold with a quarter-master to obtain them. While in the hold Mr. Scott discovered a small wispy of smoke issuing from behind some bales, and further examination proved that the smoke was coming from the very bottom of the hold. Efforts were made to locate the fire and extinguish it, but these were of no avail. The hatch was then put on again and securely battened down, but before long the gases generated blew off the hatch, the force of the explosion sending it over the side, or otherwise some of the crew might have been seriously hurt. The second officer as it was a narrow escape, as he had only just stepped off the hatch a minute or two before it was blown away.

By this time the tugs *Sunda* and *Bangkok* had arrived and hose were got to work from these vessels on to the burning cargo. They were only sufficient, however, to keep the fire under control till about 11.30, when it broke out again and volumes of stifling smoke poured from the hold, driving back the officers and crew of the steamer, who were working strenuously to extinguish the fire. It was then decided to swamp the hold, and seven jets were got to work, the pumps on the tugs working at full power. This fortunately subdued the fire, though the quantity of water pumped into the vessel gave her a heavy and dangerous list to starboard. The origin of the fire is not known, says the *Free Press*, but as the hold, where it occurred was full of tea, gutta-percha, and kapok it probably broke out amongst the latter, through a match being carelessly dropped by one of the cargo-coolies. The vessel was to be taken to Tanjong Pagar, where the damaged cargo, which is said to be fully insured, was to be removed.

The *Indrawadi* arrived at Singapore from Yokohama on the 22nd, having called at Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, and Manila. Her owners are T. B. Ryden, of Liverpool, and is quite a new ship, having been built only last year at Whitehead on the Clyde. The *Indrawadi* is a vessel of 3,938 tons gross, and is commanded by Captain Couly.

## SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, 25th August.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR, SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

LAND COURT APPEAL CASES.

The Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Henry S. Berkeley, with Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley (Crown Solicitor), appeared in support of an application for leave to appeal to the Full Court against two decisions of the Land Court. The Attorney-General said the first case was that in which Lam Tsung Fuk and Lam Tak Luk claimed a tract of foreshore and seabed extending from the old boundary of British Kowloon for a distance of 12 miles in front of Kowloon City and the village of Chinwan and completely blocking the access to the seaward that distance. In support of their claim the claimants produced a deed and certain receipts for payment of fishing taxes. The Land Court allowed the claim for an area of 40.69 acres. The allowance of the claim was referred to the Governor in due course and certain negotiations took place between the claimants and the Government with reference to the granting of a title. No terms were agreed upon. No title had been granted and in February last the Governor decided that it was inexpedient, having regard to the public interests of the Colony, to grant a title. Then the matter was referred back to the Land Court to decide what compensation was to be paid. Counsel was consulted, and an appeal advised against the decision of the Land Court. Claimants stated the total value of the land to be \$488,227. They paid for their right \$100 and claimed absolute ownership in perpetuity. It appeared that the deed upon which they relied was a transfer of the beach, paying fishing taxes only, and that no rent strictly so-called was included. He was informed by the British Consul at Canton that such deed referred only to the right of fishing and did not carry with it a claim to the land, and he was also informed that this deed was a forgery, in the Consul's opinion. What they claimed and what the Land Court allowed was property in certain sandbanks along the sea-beach in front of Kowloon City and Chinwan valued at \$35,000, and in the judgment of the Land Court it was stated that the root of the title was a red fishing deed supported by tax receipts. In their claim the claimants did not ask for any fishing right.

His Lordship remarked that they paid \$-60 for it, then said it was worth \$25,000, and when the Government wanted to pay compensation for it they said it was worth \$488,000? He did not know how they worked out these transformations. He noticed that the land tax formerly paid to the Chinese Government for their right was equal to \$1.50. From that it appeared *prima facie* that the claimants had no more than the fishing rights along these banks.

The Attorney-General agreed that there was no other construction to be put upon the deed. Then they said this deed was a forgery. In the matter of law they would bring expert evidence to prove that a deed of that kind could create fishing rights but no right to sell. They had also expert evidence to the effect that it was not competent according to Chinese law and customs for any private individual to sell land covered by water, so that the deed purported to do that which the parties had no power to do. They desired the Supreme Court to hear the case *de novo*. Their contention was that the deed did not confer ownership.

His Lordship granted the Attorney-General leave to appeal to the Full Court on law and fact and stayed proceedings arising directly or indirectly out of the decision of the Land Court for three months unless the appeal could be brought on earlier.

The Attorney-General said they also desired leave to appeal against the decision of the Land Court in a case in which Ho Kap Hun's claim to 621 mow of land extending from Lyeann to Kowloon City for about 23 miles along the shore was allowed. The claimant claimed absolute ownership of the land as having been acquired from the Chinese Government in 1891, through the San On magistrate, at an annual land tax of \$5, and he valued the land at \$50,000. Assuming that the land was leased by authority the lease applied only to the fishing rights and the erection of such buildings as were necessary for fish-curing and did not grant to the lessee official dispatch which the claimant also produced in support of his claim merely referred to an event which might occur in a possible contingency which had never arisen, namely, the possible reclamation of certain fields and seabed, and it did not form any part of the title. He also produced a map, but there was no evidence as to its authenticity or its accuracy. They contended that the claimant had wilfully misrepresented his rights before the Land Court and the Land Court had blindly accepted his misrepresentation.

His Lordship granted leave to appeal in this case also.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The E. & A. steamer *Eastern* left Manila yesterday afternoon, and may be expected here at 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Indo-China steamer *Kunming*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port yesterday p.m.

The silk-carrier C.P.R. steamer *Tartar*, from Hongkong 22nd July, arrived in New York on the 23rd August.

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## POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, 25th August.

BEFORE MR. T. SHERCOMBE SMITH (POLICE MAGISTRATE).

FATAL COLLAPSE ENQUIRY.

An enquiry was opened into the circumstances attending the collapse of house No. 1, Mui Kwai Lane, West Point, on the 19th inst., when one native workman was killed and another severely injured.

Mr. H. W. Looker, solicitor (Messrs. Deacon & Hastings) said he appeared for the architect, Mr. Danby; the architect's assistant, Mr. Thomas, the overseer, Mr. Houghton; the contractors, Chan U Shan and Cheung Yi; the foreman superintending the pulling-down operations, Chua Fan Tin; and a bricklayer employed on the work, Chun Hop Ki.

His Worship doubted the right of a solicitor to appear on behalf of parties at a coroner's enquiry, and asked Mr. Looker to quote a precedent.

Mr. Looker referred his Worship to the precedent created in the case of similar enquiries held last year, in which solicitors were given permission to appear on behalf of parties concerned—persons who were called as witnesses and who might have been committed for trial by reason of the verdict of the jury. He also submitted that that was not a coroner's court in which his Worship was sitting as a coroner, but a Court in which he was sitting as a magistrate. The authority for that statement was Ordinance 17 of 1888, which abolished the office of coroner and provided that the duties thereof shall be discharged by the magistrate. Mr. Looker submitted that solicitors or counsel, to apply the general name, had the right of audience before any magistrate on behalf of any persons concerned, who, as a result of the proceedings, might be committed for trial. The effect of the Ordinance was to take away all the functions of coroner, as coroner, and to enact that such enquiries should be heard by his Worship as a magistrate in the same way as a charge of a criminal nature was heard.

His Worship said he did not feel himself bound by the precedent of similar enquiries. He was sitting as a magistrate discharging the duties of coroner—a sort of magisterial coroner. He was not conducting a magisterial enquiry, but following a preliminary investigation into the death of a person, and as doing so it seemed to him that he was acting as a coroner and not as a magistrate enquiring into a criminal matter. The argument that the effect of the Ordinance quoted by Mr. Looker was to take away all the functions of coroner was one in which his Worship said he could not assent, and he did not think that in the present case he could allow anyone to appear for anybody. If the case showed any unexpected developments it would be different, but at present he did not require any assistance.

Mr. Looker suggested that his clients might not appear as witnesses without being subpoenaed. His Worship gave instructions for subpoenas to be issued at once.

Evidence was then called, Mr. H. P. Tooker, executive engineer, Public Works Department, being the first witness. He attributed the collapse to the fact that the top portion of the western wall, the part that first collapsed, was badly built and left without support after half of the roof had been removed.

Medical and other evidence followed, and the enquiry was adjourned.

## "CAPTAIN" BROWN SENT TO PRISON.

Henry Ansell Brown—"Captain" Brown, as he calls himself—was sentenced to three months' hard labour for failing to return to the house of detention on 29th May last. He was brought up on Saturday, it will be remembered, and told the magistrate that he had enough money to take him to Singapore, whether he intended sailing as a third-class passenger on Tuesday (yesterday). But he had no money worth speaking of and people whom he mentioned to the police as being ready and willing to ship him to Singapore at their expense denied all intention of doing any such thing when enquiries were made of them.

In the circumstances his Worship felt justified in passing sentence of three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## ALLIED TRAFFIC OF REGISTERED LETTER.

Chung Yik Lun (20), a clerk in the General Post Office, was remanded till the 1st prox. on a charge of stealing a registered letter from the Post Office addressed to a person residing in Canton.

## THEFT OF SUGAR.

For being concerned in the stealing of 250 lbs. of white sugar, value \$18, in transit by cargo boat from the Kowloon Godowns to a hong on the Victoria side of the harbour, To Luk, owner of the cargo boat, was sentenced to three months' hard labour. The sugar was found covered by canvas in the forehold of the cargo boat, the *John*, on which were suspected of having placed it there. All of them deserted however, when the theft was discovered, and only the woman was arrested.

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OF  
DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN,  
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From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
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**PROPOSED SAILING**

SUBJECT TO

STEAMERS.		BEST	
SITHONIA	Capt. Wildbrandt	HAYRE, ANTWAY	(Calling at Singapore)
KONIG-BERG	Capt. Meyer	HAYRE, BEEMING	(Calling at Singapore)
ANDALUSIA	Capt. von Dühren	HAYRE and HAYRE	(Calling at Singapore)
ABESSINIA	Capt. Filler	HAYRE and HAYRE	(Calling at Singapore)
BRI-GAVIA	Capt. Schülke	HAYRE and HAYRE	(Calling at Singapore)
SAXONIA	Capt. Breschmer	HAYRE and HAYRE	(Calling at Singapore)

For Further Particulars, apply to

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**NIPPON YU**  
(THE JAPAN MAIL &  
PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONOLULU

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.
HITACHI MARU J. Campbell.....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA
HIROSHIMA MARU J. Negao.....	MOJI, KOBE and MARSEILLE
AWA MARU N. Treht.....	ANTWERP, PENANG, COLOMBO SAID
BOMBAY MAEU T. Murni.....	BOMBAY VIA COLOMBO VICTORIA

SHINANO MARU	U.S.A. VIA
W. Thompson	KOBE and YOKO
YAWATA MARU	NAGASAKI, KO
A. E. Moses	
WAKASA MARU	KOBE and YOKO
J. B. MacMullen	
KUMANO MARU	SYDNEY and
E. W. Haswell	THURSDAY
KINSHIU MARU	VILLE and BR
	MON, KOBE

F. L. Fyde .....	MON. ROBE
KANAKUBA MARU .....	MARSEILLE
M. Peterson .....	ANTWERP,
	PENANG, CO
	SAID.....

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the  
and Europe, in connection with the GREAT  
Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between  
passengers have the option of travelling by the

For further information as to Freight,  
Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First  
Apply to—

T. S. T.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC  
BOSTON STEAM  
BOSTON TO  
PROPOSED SAILING  
SHANGHAI, INLAND SE**

YOKO	
VICTORIA, B.C.	
IN CONNE	
NORTHERN PACIFIC	
Steamer.	C.
OLYMPIA	J. Truett
* LYRA	F. Williams
TACOMA	A. Dixon

**VICTORIA** J. Panto  
Steamers marked \* have no pas  
**T**HE attention of Passengers is directed  
PACIFIC COAST and to the INTER  
STATES and to EUROPE.  
Special rates allowed to members of Govern  
Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific  
United States and Canada.  
For further informatin as to Freight or  
**DODWELL**

R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 28th Sept.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 7th Oct.
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.
R.M.S. "ATHENIAN"	3,882 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 4th Nov.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec.
R.M.S. "EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 16th Dec.
R.M.S. "TARTAR"	4,425 Tons.	WEDNESDAY, 30th Dec.

**THE magnificent "TWIN-SCREW "EMPRESS" STEAMSHIPS of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA of JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA to VAN COUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of CANADA, the PACIFIC COAST RAILWAY, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC to the ATLANTIC, which leave daily and cross the Continent FROM THE ATLANTIC to the PACIFIC. This connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston, with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.**

**Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 8, and 12 months.**

**SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Navy, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and**

PERLA .....	1930	J. McGinty ...	Hollo and Cebu.	Fri., 28th Aug., 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO .....	2540	E. Rodger ...	Manila Direct.	Sat., 29 h Aug., 10 A.M.
RUBI .....	2540	E. W. Almond	Manila Direct.	Sat., 5th Sep., 10 A.M.

For Freight, or Passage apply to

**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
**GENERAL MANAGERS.**

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1903.

[17]

131	<div data-bbox="1784 1422 1985 1433" data-label="Text"> <p>HONGKONG OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, NO. 1.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1513 1439 1972 1465" data-label="Section-Header"> <h2>NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. (THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY).</h2> </div> <div data-bbox="1493 1467 1985 1487" data-label="Text"> <p>PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.</p> </div> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="1493 1467 1587 1473">STEAMERS.</th><th data-bbox="1587 1467 1882 1473">DESTINATIONS.</th><th data-bbox="1882 1467 1985 1473">SAILING DATES.</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="1493 1473 1587 1482">HITACHI MARU J. Campbell</td><td data-bbox="1587 1473 1882 1482">KOBE and YOKOHAMA</td><td data-bbox="1882 1473 1985 1482">FRIDAY, 28th Aug. at DAYLIGHT.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1493 1482 1587 1490">HIROSHIMA MARU J. Negro</td><td data-bbox="1587 1482 1882 1490">MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA</td><td data-bbox="1882 1482 1985 1490">FRIDAY, 4th Sep. at NOON.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1493 1490 1587 1499">AWA MARU N. Irohat</td><td data-bbox="1587 1490 1882 1499">MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE.</td><td data-bbox="1882 1490 1985 1499">SATURDAY, 5th Sep. at DAYLIGHT.</td></tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="1493 1499 1587 1510">BOMBAY MARU T. Murali</td><td data-bbox="1587 1499 1882 1510">PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO VICTORIA</td><td data-bbox="1882 1499 1985 1510">TUESDAY, 8th Sep. at NOON.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.	HITACHI MARU J. Campbell	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 28th Aug. at DAYLIGHT.	HIROSHIMA MARU J. Negro	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 4th Sep. at NOON.	AWA MARU N. Irohat	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE.	SATURDAY, 5th Sep. at DAYLIGHT.	BOMBAY MARU T. Murali	PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO VICTORIA	TUESDAY, 8th Sep. at NOON.
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YAWATA MARU .....	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	WEDNESDAY, 9th Sep., at NOON.
A. E. Moses .....		
YAKASA MARU .....	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 11th Sep. at DAYLIGHT.
J. B. MacMillan .....		
KUMANO MARU .....	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNS- VILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 11th Sep., at 4 P.M.
E. W. Haswell .....		
KINSHU MARU .....	MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TUESDAY, 15th Sep., at NOON.
F. L. Fyuo .....	MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID.	SATURDAY, 19th Sep., at DAYLIGHT.
KAMAKURA MARU .....		
H. Peterson .....		

Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY and Atlantic Steamship Company's Round-the-World Tickets also issued, between Moji and Kobe, 1st and 2nd Class through Passengers have the option of travelling by the Sanyo Railway.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c. apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Building First Floor, Chater Road.

Apply to—  
T. S. TAKAYANAGI, Acting Manager.

**NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO**  
**BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**  
**BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.**  
**PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,**  
**VIA**  
**SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, KOBE AND**  
**YOKOHAMA.**  
**FOR**  
**VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA,**  
**IN CONNECTION WITH**  
**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.**

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
OLYMPIA.....	J. Truebridge.....	2,837	September 10th.
LYRA.....	F. Williams.....	4,417	September 17th.

THE attention of Passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by this Line to the PACIFIC COAST and to the INTERIOR and EASTERN CITIES of the UNITED STATES and to EUROPE.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and to the Principal Cities in the United States and Canada.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to:

**DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED,**  
GENERAL AGENTS.



# OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO., LD.

## AND

# CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LD.

## JOINT SERVICES.

### FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.

### MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"AGAMEMNON"	On 9th September.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 17th September.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 23rd September.
GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 1st October.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"NESTOR"	On 1st September.
ANTWERP	"KINTUCK"	On 15th September.
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"PINGSUEY"	On 22nd September.
ANTWERP	"GLAUCUS"	On 29th September.
MARSHALLS, LONDON and	"AGAMEMNON"	On 13th October.
ANTWERP	"JASON"	On 20th October.
LIVERPOOL	"PAK LING"	On 27th October.
MARSHALLS, LONDON and		
ANTWERP		

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"DEUCALION"	On 4th September.
ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via	"CALCHAS"	On 2nd October.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA		
The s.s. "TELEMACHUS" left Tacoma on the 9th inst., for Japan ports and Hongkong.		
For Freight, apply to—		
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,		
AGENTS.		

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"SUNGKING"	On 25th August.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"HUBER"	On 27th August.
CHEFOO and TIENTSIN	"KWEIYANG"	On 28th August.
NINGPO and SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	On 31st August.
LOILO	"WUZHANG"	On 4th September.
MANILA	"CHANGSHA"	On 8th September.
POINT DARWIN, THURSDAY		
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS,		
TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE,		
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE		

The attention of Passengers is called to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo on through bills lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

REDUCED SALOON FARES, SINGLE AND RETURN, TO MANILA AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

## PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
SINGAPORE, COLOMBO and	NANKIN	About 23th August	Freight only.
BOMBAY	E.E.C. Roberts, R.N.R.	August	
LONDON, &c.	VALETTA	Noon, 29th August	See Special Advertisement.
SHANGHAI	W.B. Palmer, R.N.R.	August	
YOKOHAMA, via SHANGHAI	BALLAABAT	About 29th August	Freight and Passage.
MOJI and KOBE	F.R. Summers	August	
(Passing through the Inland Sea)			
LONDON and ANTWERP, via	BOENNE	About 4th September	Freight and Passage.
SINGAPORE, PENA G.	D.C. Gregor, R.N.R.	September	
COLOMBO PORT SAID and			
MARSHALLS	SUMATRA	About 18th September	Freight and Passage.
	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	September	

For further Particulars, apply to

L. A. HEWITT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1903.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled. Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewards carried.

Steamship	Captain	Tons	Sailing Date
"ROHILLA MARU"	E. P. Bishop	3369	Friday, 25th August, at Noon.
"ROSETTA MARU"	H. S. Smith	3376	Wednesday, 2nd September, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Buildings, Lee House Street.

Hongkong, 25th August, 1903.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSU, via SWATOW	"DAIGI MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 26th August.
AND AMOY	T. W. GROVES	August.
TAMSU, via SWATOW	"DAIUN MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th August.
AND AMOY	T. OGATA	August.
FOOCHOW, via SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	FRIDAY, 29th August.
AND AMOY	I. Goro	August.
ANPING, via SWATOW	"MAIDZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 2nd September.
AND AMOY	K. A. KASHI	September.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.

All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water front premises at Yamai to load all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading are issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1903.

T. ARIMA, Manager

FOR CHEMULPO, DALNY AND PORT ARTHUR. (Calling at Shanghai.)

THE Steamship "SULLBERG," Captain Meyer, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., at 5 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 21st August, 1903. [2356]

FOR NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOK. (Calling at Gensan.)

THE Steamship "SAVOIA," Captain Deinat, will be despatched for the above ports on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 5 P.M. This Steamer has superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and carries a Doctor. For Freight or Passage, apply to HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE, Hongkong Office, Hongkong, 21st August, 1903. [2357]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL. (WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PHILIPPINE PORTS.) PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, 1903.

"MOGUL"	31st Aug.
"BRAEMAR"	10th Sep.
"SATSUMA"	23rd Sep.
"SHIMODA"	10th Oct.
"KURDISTAN"	24th Oct.
"RICHMOND CASTLE"	7th Nov.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LD., Agents, Hongkong, 21st August, 1903. [1125]

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT). Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the BRAZILS, to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRICATIC PORTS.) The Company's Steamship.

"PERSEA," Captain Caprioglio, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 19th September, P.M. This Steamer has capital accommodation for Passengers, Electric Light and carries a Doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [13]

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

HONGKONG—MANILA. REDUCED SALOON PASSAGE MONEY, SINGLE, \$20; RETURN, \$35.

STEAMERS FITTED THROUGHOUT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT. FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION. UNRIVALLED TABLE. DAILY QUALIFIED SURGEON CARRIED.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. Hongkong, 4th July, 1901. [1864]

FOR CANTON.

THE new and fast Twin-Screw Steamer

"SAN CHEUNG," 951 Tons, Captain A. Murphy, will leave for Canton at 8 P.M. on SUNDAYS, TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, and return to Hongkong on the following days, leaving Canton at 5 P.M. Excellent accommodation, electric light, and perfect cuisine. Wharf at Hongkong near Harbour Office.

First-class Fare, \$3 each way. Meals, \$1 each. Cargo Freight very moderate.

J. REVOUX & CO., No. 128, Cantonment Road Central. Hongkong, 30th June, 1903. [1751]

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "WING CHAI," Captain Samuel Bell Smith. DEPARTURES from Hongkong, on week days, at 7.30 A.M.; on Extension Sundays, at 8.30 A.M.; from Macao (week days) at 2 P.M. and (Sundays) about 8 P.M. Fare—week days) 1st Class (including cabin and return), \$3. Return Ticket \$5. 2nd class \$1.50. Return Ticket \$2.50. 3rd class \$1. Single Ticket \$1. On extension Sundays 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Single Ticket \$2. Return Ticket \$3. Return Ticket including Tiffin and Dinner either on board or at Hotel, \$4. Wharf—Opposite to Central Market.

The Steamer runs an Extension Trip Every Sunday in Summer.

SAM WANG & CO., LD., 81, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 25th July, 1903. [2112]

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Under-Engineered GENERAL AGENT in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with the CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service from CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPE PORTS every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan. Hongkong, 1st August, 1902. [8]

## CARTRIDGES.

NOBEL'S SPORTING BALLISTITE. Absolutely Smokeless and Water-resistant. THE BEST NITRO-POWER IN THE WORLD. PRICE ON 15-ROUNDER CARTRIDGES. Powder only, and 1 oz. of Shot.

Primrose Cases ... \$6.25  
Pegamoid Cases ... 6.85  
Ejector Brass Cases ... 7.50

Apply to—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1902

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"PINGSUEY" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 21st instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 27th inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamers Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 3rd prox., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [10-12]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED, AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"GLAUCUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where in both cases it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 25th instant.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined at 11 A.M. on the 31st inst. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamers Godown and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 7th prox., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance has been effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [10-12]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENALDER" FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 2nd prox., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 27th inst. at 3 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st August, 1903. [1266]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from on alongside.

Cargo impounding this discharge will be landed at once at Consignee's risk and expense. Cargo remaining on-board for 4 P.M. of the 26th instant will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD., Agents, Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2384]

STEAMSHIP "SALAZIE," COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Tyne and Cardigan," and from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Vile de Rochefort" and "Vile de Arras" in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Firearms and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, the 24th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Monday, the 31st inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 31st inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 31st inst. at 4 P.M. No Fire Insurance has been effected. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [12]

## MUSIC.

RAPID Tutor given on the BANJO, MANDOLIN, SPANISH GUITAR, VIOLIN, &c. Terms moderate.

L. A. DE GRACA, 58, Peel Street, or Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 11th August, 1903. [225]

## TO LET.

ONE FIRST-CLASS SPACIOUS GODOWN at West Point. Apply to—"GODOWN," Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 16th June, 1903. [1719]

TO LET. 18, ROBINSON ROAD. Apply to—AHMET RUMJAHN, 62, Queen's Road. Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [1886]

TO LET. NO. 1, CAMERON VILLAS (PRAT). A Six-Roomed Bungalow in first-class condition. Apply to—Linstead & Davis. Hongkong, 24th June, 1903. [1818]

TO BE LET. NO. 8, WEST TERRACE. Possession from 1st September. Apply to—LAI KAM FAT, Care of National Bank of China, Ltd. Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2374]

TO LET. From 1st September, 1903. NO. 6, MOSQUE JUNCTION (near Robinson Road). Apply to—E. M. B., Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 24th August, 1903. [2373]

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. ONE SUITE of ROOMS in the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, suitable for Offices. Apply to—C. H. GRACE, Secretary, Hongkong Club. Hongkong, 25th August, 1903. [1757]

TO LET. NO. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE. \$30 Exclusive of Taxes. NO. 10, WYNDHAM STREET. SPILLINGELEY, PEAK ROAD. Six Rooms. NO. 24, CAINE ROAD. And others to suit various requirements. S. A. SETH, Land and Estate Broker, Hongkong, 12th August, 1903. [1396]

VERY Comfortable and Airy ROOM to LET, with or without Board, with English family (musical). Centrally situated, in excellent and quiet locality, at foot of hill, about three or four minutes' walk from town. Apply—ADVERTISER, Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 18th August, 1903. [2329]

TO LET. ONE GODOWN, No. 2 MATHESON STREET, Wanchai. No. 5, 81, EWA-TERRACE, PRAT. Furnished, from 5th June to 31st August, 1903. No. 5, DELILLO, T. RACE. For terms and particulars, apply to—Linstead & Davis. Hongkong, 8th August, 1903. [1046]

TO LET. 2ND FLOOR, No. 35, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL; suitable for Office. Apply to—WING CHEONG, 35, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 10th July, 1903. [1891]

TO LET—UNFURNISHED. "COOMBE" MAGAZINE GAP. Available from 1st April. Apply—Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [542]

GODOWN TO LET. NO. 155, PRAYA EAST. Spacious Two-storied Godown. Suitable for Yarn or Cane. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1993]

TO LET. TWO SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 95 and 96, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—H. N. MODY, Victoria, Bull Ings. Hongkong, 2nd December, 1902. [82]

TO LET. ONE ROOM, suitable for an Office, opposite the Bank. Apply to—H. C., Care of Daily Press Office. Hongkong, 28th July, 1903. [2025]

TO LET. TWO SPACIOUS NEW GODOWNS, very suitable for Dry Goods. Apply to—W. LISAUGHT, 153, Wanchai Road. Hongkong, 15th April, 1903. [1153]

TO LET. NO. 2, "MAGDALEN TERRACE," MAGAZINE GAP. Apply to—SPANISH PROCURATION, Hongkong, 1st July, 1903. [73]

TO LET. NO. 12, CASTLE ROAD. Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21, SEYMOUR ROAD. GOD. W.N. No. 32, PRAYA EAST. Apply to—COMPRADORE DEPARTMENT, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Hongkong, 6th August, 1903. [2218]

TO LET. COMMODIOUS New Buildings in SEYMOUR ROAD Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7. Suitable for European Families. Terms Moderate. Apply to—WING CHEONG, 35, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 14th August, 1903. [2295]

## TO LET.

NO. 13, KNOTSFORD TERRACE, Kowloon. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 19th August, 1903. [2397]

TO LET. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE, CAUSEWAY BAY, facing the Polo Ground. No. 2, LIPON TERRACE (in FLATS). GODOWN at BOWINGTON (PRAT). HOUSES in LEIGHTON HILL ROAD. Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD. Hongkong, 8th June, 1903. [71]

"TANG YUEN," BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT. SUMMER BATES. European "Super-vision." Excellent Cuisine and Accommodation. Apply—MAGNANESS, Macdonnell Road or FAIRALL & CO., Queen's Road. Hongkong, 2nd March, 1903. [691]

BOARD and Lodging at ALEXANDRA HOUSE, above Wm. Powell, Ltd. Apply to JOHN LIVESSEY, same address. Commencing from 1st of September, 1903. Hongkong, 21st August, 1903. [2358]

M. MATTHEW. PRIVATE BOARD and RESIDENCE. 14, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Entrance by Zetland Street). Opposite Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Booksellers. Hongkong, 11th July, 1903. [1897]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE. "ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE," 2 & 4, KENYARD ROAD, and "TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road. EXCELLENT Table. Every home comfort. Well furnished rooms facing the harbour. For terms, apply to—Mrs. G. SACHSE, "St. George's House," Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [632]

BOARD and RESIDENCE. MRS. GILL ANDERSON. "GLENWOOD," 21, CAINE ROAD. Hongkong, 20th March, 1903. [1915]

BOARD and RESIDENCE. COMFORTABLY FURNISHED ROOMS, with a Bath. Appl. to Mrs. MATHER, "Glenwood," 1st January, 1902.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Kienrich, Kienrich, Volpke and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses every other remedy.

THERAPION No. 1 is a re-constituent, cures a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually repelling the infection, those of which cause irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, hemorrhoids, the lower bowels, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trivial complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief and restoring every patient to the normal state of the body.

THERAPION No. 2 is for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, gout, rheumatoid, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, arsenic, &c. It possesses a surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION No. 3 is for the treatment of exhaustion, impotence, sterility, prostatic, and all the distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence in hot, unwholesome climates, &c. It possesses a surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England 1/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Home Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED Hongkong, China, and Japan. [1118]

## GRIMAULT & Co Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema



## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Parcel Mail for Europe, &c., per s.s. *Valencia*, will close at 3 p.m. on Friday, the 28th inst.  
The *Ballantyne*, with the English Mail of the 31st ult., left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Thursday, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m. This Packet brings replies to letters despatched from Hongkong on the 20th June.  
The *Nippon Maru*, with the American Mail of the 31st ult., left Yokohama on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 11 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Friday, the 28th inst.

## MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PRE	DATE
Singapore	Merionethshire	Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Samarang	Kishan	Wednesday, 26th, 9.30 A.M.
Tinian, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Amara	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Empire	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA and VANCOUVER (B.C.)	Daigai Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.)	Empress of India	Wednesday, 26th, 10.00 A.M.
Macao	Wingchee	Wednesday, 26th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sangkang	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Kanchook and Samsui	Hongkong	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Canton	Hongkong	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Macao	Wingchee	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Nantao	Wingchee	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Saucho	Wingchee	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Wingchee	Wednesday, 26th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow and Samsui	Wingchee	Thursday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Kobe and Yokohama	Wingchee	Thursday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila	Wingchee	Thursday, 27th, 4.00 P.M.
Manila	Wingchee	Friday, 28th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Wingchee	Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.
Hilo and Cebu	Wingchee	Friday, 28th, 3.00 P.M.

## TO-DAY.

Sale, Household Furniture, 3, East Terrace, Kowloon, Mr. Geo. P. Lammer, 2.45 p.m.  
TO-MORROW.  
Sale, Household Furniture, 9, Mountain View, Peak, Mr. Geo. P. Lammer, 2.45 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

25th August	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.10
Bank Bills, on demand	1.10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.10
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.10
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.10
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1.10
PARIS	
Bank Bills, on demand	231
Credit, at 4 months' sight	234
OSAKA	
On demand	187
NEW YORK	
Bank Bills, on demand	44
Credit, 60 days' sight	45
ROMA	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137
CALCUTTA	
Telegraphic Transfer	137
Bank, on demand	137
SHANGHAI	
Bank, at sight	121
Private, 30 days' sight	73
YOKOHAMA	
On demand	59
MANILA	
On demand	Nominal
SINGAPORE	
On demand	Nominal
HARVARD	
On demand	110
HONGKONG	
On demand	110
SAMBA	
On demand	110
BANKRUPT	
On demand	62
VERGERS, Bank's Buying Rate	1049
On Demand, 100 days' sight	1049
On Demand, 100 days' sight	1049

## OPIUM.

25th August	
Quotations are—	Allowance to 1 cent
Malwa New	\$500 to
Malwa Old	\$400 to
Malwa, Older	\$400 to
Malwa, V. Old	\$100 to
Perianth	\$800 to
Perianth extra fine	\$800 to
Paton New	\$1672 to
Paton Old	\$1082 to
Bumra New	\$1070 to
Bumra Old	\$1080 to

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

**THE P. & O. STEAMER *Patna* left Singapore for this port on the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., with the outward English mail, and is due here tomorrow, about noon.**  
**THE T. & N. STEAMER *Nippon Maru* left Yokohama for this port, via Inland Sea, &c., on the 20th inst., at 11 a.m.**  
**THE I. & O. STEAMER *Kanagawa*, from Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., and is expected here on the 31st inst.**  
**THE IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL STEAMER *Kaiser* left Kobe, via Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 31st inst.**  
**THE IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL STEAMER *Zieten* left Colombo on the 1st inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here on the 2nd inst.**  
**THE C. P. R. STEAMER *Empress of Japan* left Vancouver on the 18th inst., at 2 p.m., for Hongkong, via the usual ports of call.**  
**THE H. & L. STEAMER *Samba*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 21st inst., at 11 a.m., and is due here tomorrow, at daylight.**  
**THE E. & A. STEAMER *Eastern* left Manila on the 25th inst., at 2 p.m., and may be expected here at 5 p.m. tomorrow.**  
**THE A. S. STEAMER *Nordkapp* left Singapore for this port, via Manila, on the 18th inst., and is due here on the 28th inst.**  
**The Boston Tow Boat Co.'s steamer *Lynx* arrived at Yokohama on the 16th inst.**  
**The N. P. steamer *Olympia* arrived at Yokohama on the 22nd inst.**  
**The P. & A. steamer *Indra* left Yokohama on the 20th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on the 3rd inst.**  
**The steamer *Telegraph* left Tacoma on the 4th inst. for Japan ports and Hongkong.**  
**The N. P. steamer *Tacoma* left Tacoma for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 13th inst.**  
**The C. N. steamer *Chinghai*, from Australian ports, left Sydney on the 15th inst. for this port, via Manila, and is expected here on the 7th inst.**  
**The C. C. steamer *Atoll* left San Francisco for this port via Japan ports on the 18th inst.**  
**The C. C. steamer *Lutina*, from San Francisco, 25th ult., leaves Yokohama for this port, via Moji, on the 20th inst., at 11 a.m.**

## STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

4th Aug.—*Oasis*, *Tiberia*, 7th—*Despatch*, *Idonensis*, 9th—*Borneo*, *Glenferry*, *Shania*, *Arara*, *Palma*, *Regina*, *Zieten*, 14th—*Aviation*, *Leiner*, *Aganemmon*, *Manila*, *Vindobona*, *Singa*, *Glaucus*, *Anania*, *Brigantia*, *Wakana*, *Maria*, 18th—*Bend-Sin*, *Isuranga*, *Hamburg*, *Frederick*, *Simon*, *St. Philips*, 21st—*Jason*, *Beaumont*, *Jura*, *Polygarn*.

## ARRIVALS AT HOME.

4th Aug.—*Rosa*, *Bismarck*, 6th—*Douglas*, 7th—*Antenor*, *Marburg*, 9th—*Strasbourg*, 12th—*Carina*, 14th—*Hyson*, *Nubia*, *Kawachi*, *Maria*, 18th—*Hudson*, *Alcimus*, *Pruwen*, *Flintshire*, *Robert*, *Samson*, 21st—*Wing Maru*.

## PASSENGERS.

Per *Yamaguchi*, from Manila, Mrs. and Miss Appoll, Messrs. J. Korman, H. Dilmah, H. A. Alfonso, A. D. Matias, A. L. Gomez, J. H. Lacerda, J. M. de Nitra, G. Bowman and Warner.  
Per *Hilochi Maru*, from Europe, R. Crofton, L. Varangoni, T. Blair, J. Grey, C. Maxwell and Geo. Wilson; for Yokohama, Mr. Hume, Misses G. Hume and Mason, L. Col C. N. Hume, a sister H. Hume, Major M. Grayson, Messrs. S. Sanyo, M. Yoneda, K. Kurita, G. Lewis, H. Ikeuchi, I. Okubo, H. Kuroki and T. Matthews; for Kobe, Messrs. S. Yamayaki, Y. Honda and R. Carter.  
Per *Lanzarote*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Hansen, M. Chell and Pies.  
Per *Shimoda Maru*, from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Brand and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Lyon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Lieut. A. J. Sutor, Messrs. H. E. Keylock, H. Hoffman, Yamamoto, Hajikawa, S. Yamashita, Kojima, Katakuchi and T. Watanabe.  
Per *Rubi*, from Manila, Mrs. B. Duble and child, Mrs. Wright and child, Mrs. Habito, Mr. and Mrs. Gustilo and child, Mr. and Mrs. Ongepa, Capt. McDonald, J. P. Ryan, H. C. Clement, U.S.A., Dr. D. H. Delort, Rev. Paul Barnhart, Misses M. Miller, Smith and I. da Clifford, Master L. Brins, Messrs. Glazebrook, Pinkston, Barr, S. C. Lindsay, R. C. Manque, R. D. Hoyt, P. W. Abbott, Fred. Wilson, J. D. Perkins, J. Williamson, M. Dawson and W. S. Webster.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Ab-Mori*, for Seattle, &c., Mrs. C. Atkinson, Messrs. J. A. B. da Silva, J. R. Taylor, C. H. King, G. Caney, S. R. James, E. Mollens, W. W. Mills, James Marrie, R. Brown, T. Blair, J. Schneider, Shinohara, M. K. Oni, K. Sasaki, Tokemoto, Sadaida, A. Fujita and F. Yamasaki.

## HONGKONG REGISTER.

Ship	Owner	Agent	On Order	On Sale	At 100
Patna	P. & O.	W. & A. P. & Co.	25th Aug.	25th Aug.	25th Aug.
Nippon Maru	T. & N.	W. & A. P. & Co.	20th Aug.	20th Aug.	20th Aug.
Kanagawa	I. & O.	W. & A. P. & Co.	25th Aug.	25th Aug.	25th Aug.
Kaiser	Imperial German	W. & A. P. & Co.	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug.	23rd Aug.
Zieten	Imperial German	W. & A. P. & Co.	1st Sept.	1st Sept.	1st Sept.
Empress of Japan	C. P. R.	W. & A. P. & Co.	18th Aug.	18th Aug.	18th Aug.
Samba	H. & L.	W. & A. P. & Co.	21st Aug.	21st Aug.	21st Aug.
Eastern	E. & A.	W. & A. P. & Co.	25th Aug.	25th Aug.	25th Aug.
Nordkapp	A. S.	W. & A. P. & Co.	18th Aug.	18th Aug.	18th Aug.
Lynx	Boston Tow Boat Co.	W. & A. P. & Co.	16th Aug.	16th Aug.	16th Aug.
Olympia	N. P.	W. & A. P. & Co.	22nd Aug.	22nd Aug.	22nd Aug.
Indra	P. & A.	W. & A. P. & Co.	20th Aug.	20th Aug.	20th Aug.
Telegraph	Steamer	W. & A. P. & Co.	4th Sept.	4th Sept.	4th Sept.
Tacoma	N. P.	W. & A. P. & Co.	13th Sept.	13th Sept.	13th Sept.
Chinghai	C. N.	W. & A. P. & Co.	15th Sept.	15th Sept.	15th Sept.
Atoll	C. C.	W. & A. P. & Co.	18th Sept.	18th Sept.	18th Sept.
Lutina	C. C.	W. & A. P. & Co.	25th Sept.	25th Sept.	25th Sept.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.  
From 25th August to the 1st September.  
High Water. Low Water.

Day	Hour	High Water	Low Water
Aug. 25	11.15	11.15	11.15
Aug. 26	11.22	11.22	11.22
Aug. 27	11.29	11.29	11.29
Aug. 28	11.36	11.36	11.36
Aug. 29	11.43	11.43	11.43
Aug. 30	11.50	11.50	11.50
Sept. 1	11.57	11.57	11.57

## WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING, CALIBRE 34.  
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

## ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

## LUTGENS, HINSTMANN &amp; CO.

14, DES VOUX ROAD. [2742]

## VIEWS OF HONGKONG

ILLUSTRATED POST CARDS.  
Coloured, Write-Away Cards, &c., For Sale at GRACA & CO.'s Stall at HONGKONG HOTEL CORNER.  
Used and Unused Foreign and Colonial POSTAGE STAMPS.  
In Sets, Packets or Single. King Edward VII. Albums. Catalogues, Rings, &c., &c.  
Inspection invited.  
Hongkong, 12th June, 1903. [2011]

# Milkmaid BRAND Milk

Guaranteed Full Cream.

Largest Sale in the World.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Hongkong, 25th August.

PAID UP. QUOTATIONS.

COMPANY

Hongkong & Shanghai

Nat. Bank of China

Bank of China

Bank of China

Bank of China

Bank of China

Bank of China

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## KEATING'S POWDER

IS HARMLESS TO ANIMAL LIFE.

KILLS MOSQUITOES.

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